



The document will...have to be balanced in its analysis of the role of both the developed and the developing countries in the creation of the problems we have examined and in their solution, however large or small that role may be.

On the important action-oriented elements of the Declaration, we do not yet see a consensus on the various proposals that have been put forward. That subject may have to be left to mature until the next Preparatory Committee meeting or the conference itself.

My delegation would hope that serious consideration will be given to the view it has put forward, namely, that not only the direct transfer approach but alternative approaches be examined. We would hope that the Declaration would

reflect the view that measures such as the reduction of national expenditures and deficits, by strengthening donor countries, might be a better way of guaranteeing that more funds will, in the long term, be allocated to development assistance than a simple direct transfer from military expenditures to help developing countries....

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, the essence of Canada's approach and appeal is this: the final statement of the Paris conference has the potential for making a significant, long-term contribution to global understanding of how true human security can be enhanced by more rapid progress in both disarmament and development. To make this contribution, the Final Statement must, of course, be a consensus document. In a

consensus around a subject that is by definition complex and controversial, not everyone will be satisfied. But everyone can be helped by a new bridge of understanding. Today's differences can be bridged by a Declaration at Paris that establishes, for the first time, the principles for the global community to follow in implementing the disarmament-development interrelationship.

All of us need more time over the next months to pursue our study of the valuable information already produced. We ought not to leave this Preparatory Meeting with any thought that we have begun the in-depth drafting process; but rather we should disperse, determined to build on the process already started to outline the bridging consensus that we seek."

## Canadians Now Part of Sinai Peace Force

At the request of Egypt and Israel, Canada assumed operational responsibilities with the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) on March 31. The Canadian contingent with 136 personnel and nine Twin Huey helicopters is located with the force headquarters at El Gorah, in the northern Sinai, and provides helicopter support to the MFO, including observation and verification, command and control, logistic support, search and rescue, medical evacuation and air traffic control.

The MFO was established in 1981 to monitor security provisions of the 1979 Egypt-Israel Peace Treaty. Canadian participation in the MFO will contribute to the reinforcement of the peace agreement between Egypt and Israel. The treaty between the two countries, based as it is on the principle established in Security Council resolution 242 of exchanging land for peace, stands as an example of what can be achieved in the region when the political will exists. Canada remains committed to assist in the search for peace and stability in the Middle East.



During his official visit to the Middle East in April, Mr. Clark visited Canadians at MFO headquarters in El Gorah. At far right is Canada's Ambassador to Egypt, Mr. Marc Perron.

Denis Drever